

(15)

CONTINUED.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 30th August, 1886.

POLITICAL.

The *Aftab-i-Hind* (Jalandar), of the 28th August, says that Mahárája Dalíp Singh that Englishmen appear to be a very selfish people. They are ready to call any one their father when they require any services of him, but they will have nothing to do with him when he is of no use to them. Their conduct does not differ much from that of prostitutes in this respect. The *Englishman* has lately published a very objectionable article which the *Aftab* has read with a feeling of great indignation, and the *Aftab* feels inclined to give the Calcutta journal tit for tat, but it is afraid of the Penal Code. In speaking of the mother of Mahárája Dalíp Singh, the *Englishman* says that when the Wazír, who was in love with her, was separated from her, she was displeased, endeavoured to secure his restoration to her, and even compelled Multan to rebel! Again the *Englishman* says that Ranjit Singh left an infant at the time of his death whom he called his son, but whose legitimacy was afterwards suspected. Can any native read these sentences with equanimity? Now that Dalíp Singh has asked Government for the return

Circulation,
250 copies.

of his grievances, Englishmen have the audacity to question his legitimate birth. These pale-faced people are really capable of doing anything. The *Aftab* then gives a translation of the article of the *Englishman* in question.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 23rd August, Reduction of public says that the Finance Committee will expenditure. no doubt introduce some important changes in the administration, but that much cannot be expected from the Committee, inasmuch as it has been almost entirely composed of Government officers. At least one non-official native member should have been admitted to it from each presidency. But the Committee has made amends for this to some extent by inviting the opinions of native associations on the subject of reduction of public expenditure. The salaries of European officers in this country are very high and considerably exceed those allowed by any other Government to its servants. The worst of it is that although these European officers are paid so highly, they are unable to perform their duties satisfactorily owing to their ignorance of the language, customs and habits of the people. There are frequent miscarriages of justice in cases decided by them, and the laws made by them have to be frequently amended and altered. Here a Deputy Commissioner gets Rs. 2,500 a month and a Commissioner Rs. 2,700, while in Russia the pay of a Commissioner does not exceed Rs. 300. The maximum rate of pay for a Deputy Commissioner should be fixed at Rs. 1,000 and that for a Commissioner at Rs. 1,400. If Europeans do not accept these rates of pay, natives should be appointed in their place. Again, travelling allowance is paid at high rates to European officers, and there is much room for retrenchment in that direction. The rates of pay allowed to Europeans in the army are open to the same objection. To say nothing of officers, a European soldier costs

Government about fifty or sixty rupees a month; whereas the pay of a native soldier, who does not yield the palm to his European brother in bravery or loyalty, is only Rs 8 or 10. A large saving could be effected by reducing the European army and enlisting native soldiers in their place, and by appointing natives to offices, which have hitherto been only held by Europeans, on reduced pay. Again, pensions, too, are allowed to Europeans on a very liberal scale, and the result is that pension charges have risen to one-twelfth the total amount of official salaries. The Finance Committee should also see to this.

The Subodh Sindhu (Khandwa), of the 25th August, in continuation of its previous article on the subject of reduction of public expenditure, remarks that, if the number of districts in the Central Provinces were reduced from 18 to 12, six Deputy Commissionerships, six District Superintendencies of Police, six Civil Surgeonies, and other offices would be abolished, and a tolerably large saving would be effected in consequence. It appears from the *Nagpur News*, of the 9th August, that the Chief Commissioner is of

Circulation,
200 copies.

opinion that the offices of District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, Assistant Commissioners, Forest Officers, and Inspectors of Schools should in future be recruited from among natives, who should be allowed two-thirds the pay allowed to Europeans. The proposal is doubtless a good one, but there is reason to fear that the Chief Commissioner will find it very difficult to carry it out, inasmuch as it will interfere with the interests of Europeans, who have hitherto enjoyed the monopoly of the higher ranks of the public service. The *Sindhu* concurs in the proposals of other newspapers in the Central Provinces which have recommended the abolition of some of the higher offices in the province and the appointment of natives to some of the others. But there is little hope that Government will take these proposals into consideration. Many Commissions

have been appointed before now, but nothing has come of them, nor can anything be expected from the Finance Committee. However, natives should not desist from drawing the attention of Government to those economical reforms which suggest themselves to their minds. There is generally one Chaplain in every district, but this ecclesiastical establishment could be abolished without any difficulty. Similarly the offices of Assistant District Superintendents of Police are unnecessary, and Government could do without them. The efficiency of the administration would not suffer from the appointment of natives to Assistant Commissionerships.

Circulation,
150 copies

The Anjuman-i-Panjáb (Lahore), of the 21st August, referring to the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert's approaching departure from this country, remarks that his name, like that of Lord Ripon, will always be remembered by natives with gratitude. He was the right hand of his Lordship and greatly assisted him in the introduction of his benevolent measures. During his tenure of office of Legal Member many important Acts and Bills, such as the Ilbert Act, the Local Self-Government Act, the Bengal Tenancy Act, the Bankruptcy Bill and others have been passed or introduced. The Ilbert Act alone is enough to perpetuate his name in this country.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The Rafiq-i-Hind (Lahore), of the 21st August, says Muhammedans in the that it appears from the Panjab Jail Panjab. Report which has lately been published that during the last year 28 per cent. of the jail population in the province were Hindus and 64 per cent. Musalmáns. Again, the Education Reports show that of the boys who attend schools and colleges 61 per cent. are Hindus and 37 per cent. Musalmáns. These figures are a strange commentary on the condition of Muhammedans, and belie the idea entertained in some quarters that their condition in the Panjab is better than that of their co-religionists in other parts of the country. The Hon'ble Sayid Amir Ali

and his friends often publish statements of Government servants with a view of showing the comparative paucity of Musalmáns in the public service, and ask Government to show special indulgence to their countrymen in the matter of employment. But if they also published statements showing the number of Hindu and Muhammadan graduates, they would at once find out that their countrymen are themselves to blame for their present unsatisfactory condition. If Musalmans desire to improve their condition, they should put their shoulder to the wheel.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd August, complains that the principle on which labour is exacted from convicts in prisons is most objectionable. All convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment are made to work at corn-mills or oil-presses. A professional labourer can perform this kind of work easily enough, but it is cruelty to subject a trader, or any other person unaccustomed to manual labour, to it. A distinction should be made between convicts in the matter of labour.

The *Bháratendu* (Brindában), for August, referring to the Establishment of a Legislative Council and a University in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, thanks Sir Alfred Lyall for the measures, but hopes that they will not be carried out in such a way that they may do harm to the country. The Council should not be filled with subservient Members, and the University should not take a form that may be injurious to high education.

The *Nyaya Sudha* (Harda), of the 25th August, says that Colonisation of Charwa forest, Central Provinces. it would seem that one of the several measures recommended by Colonel Ward for the suppression of dacoities is the colonisation of the Charwa forest, and that, therefore, the subject of colonisation is at present engaging the attention of the Local

Circulation,
325 copies.

Circulation,
250 copies.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Administration. It is believed that the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the forest should be colonized by cultivators of the North-Western Provinces. But a similar scheme was tried by Mr. Morris, late Chief Commissioner, at a cost of a lakh of rupees; it was an utter failure, and the Supreme Government took him to task for it. Hence it may be hoped that the same mistake will not be repeated. Well-to-do cultivators in the North-Western Provinces or any other province would never like to leave their homes: only poor people could be induced to emigrate to Charwa, but Government would have to give them every kind of aid. The climate of the forest would not suit strangers. A short residence would expose them to the attack of that form of fever which is called the forest fever. Most of them would succumb to the disease, and those who survived would be anxious to return to their homes. Moreover, strangers are not acquainted with the nature of the soil in the Central Provinces. Hence, if Government is really desirous of colonizing Charwa, cultivators in the Central Provinces should be induced to settle in it on favourable terms.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The Ástáb-i-Hind (Jalandar), of the 28th August, complains that it is believed that the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar is guilty of great highhandedness during his tour in the interior of the district. He makes all the zemindars, lambardars, and zaildars attend on him and orders those who do not make a bow to him to be bound hands and feet. During his late tour many zemindars were ill treated in that way. He holds a public darbar every day in the afternoon during his tour, but does nothing beyond usual things at the darbar.

Circulation,
200 copies.

Entrance Examination of
the Calcutta University
and Mr. Cotton.

The Panjabí Akhbár (Lahore), of the 21st August, referring to the reforms proposed by Mr. Cotton in the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, highly approves of his proposals regarding the second

language and the method of passing candidates. He is quite right in protesting against the second language being compulsory. Boys are generally unable to acquire proficiency in the second language, while the time which they are obliged to devote to it under the present system interferes with the adequate study of more important subjects. Again, it is really very hard that a candidate who fails even in one subject should be treated as if he has failed in all the subjects and should be required to reappear at the examination. This practice involves much loss of valuable time to candidates. Mr. Cotton has also recommended the omission of mensuration from the subjects of examination. But this recommendation is unlikely to be accepted by the Syndicate, as the Government of India, with a view to encouraging technical education, desires that mensuration and drawing should be taught in all schools. It appears from the *Indian Chronicle* that the Hindus of Bengal have approved of Mr. Cotton's proposals, while, on the other hand, the Muhammadans have opposed them. The opposition of the latter is absurd. Mr. Cotton's proposals, if accepted, will be beneficial to all candidates.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 25th August, publishes a picture in which candidates for the University examinations are represented as being beheaded by the examiners.

Circulation,
815 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbar* (Lahore) of the 21st August, referring to the Palam affray case, in Palam affray case, Delhi. glad to say that the villagers who had been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Magistrate have been acquitted by the Divisional Judge of Delhi on appeal, but is surprised that neither the Magistrate nor the Judge took any notice of the death of the young priest who had been shot by the European soldiers.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad), of the 35th August, Assessment of the income-tax. complains that the assessment of the income-tax has been entrusted to

Circulation,
550 copies.

low-paid officers who are misbehaving themselves and extorting bribes from the people. This is a very important and difficult work, and should be done by trustworthy and highly paid officers. The assessors should err on the side of leniency rather than on that of severity. The objections filed under the Indian Tax Act are disposed of in a very perfunctory manner. The present state of things is most unsatisfactory and cannot be too strongly condemned.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
390 copies.

Appointment of a European Prime Minister in Gwalior.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 25th August, says that it is rumoured that a council of regency will not be established at Gwalior, but that the administration will be conducted by the eldest Maháráni or the young Chief's mother with the aid of a European officer. If the rumour is well founded, it cannot be too deeply regretted. The late Mahárája's desire was that the entire management of affairs should remain in the hands of his old and trusted Prime Minister, Sir Ganpat Rao, but hardly two months have elapsed since the Mahárája's death when the Government of India has decided to disregard his wishes. When natives themselves can manage the affairs of States tolerably well, it is unjust to force European officers on those States. The *Sudhá* will not be surprised if European Prime Ministers are appointed in a number of Native States during Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
413 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the Railway-station, Saharanpur, 26th August, writing from Saharanpur, complains that at the railway-station there, which is frequently visited by a large number of Hindu pilgrims to Hardwar, the railway police constables abuse passengers and ill-treat them in other ways,

especially at the time of the distribution of tickets, in order to extort bribes from them.

LOCAL.

The *Naiyer-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 23rd August, publishes the proceedings of an influential public meeting held at the Municipal Hall, Moradabad, on the 19th idem, at the instance of the District Magistrate, to settle the dispute between Hindús and Musalmáns regarding the killing of kine by the latter on the day of the Id. The District Superintendent of Police presided, and it was resolved by the meeting that kine should be killed with necessary secrecy at those places only where they have hitherto been killed and which are entered in the list prepared by the police last year; and that if the privilege is desired for any other place, an application should be made to the Municipal Board, which will grant permission, provided there is no Hindu temple in the neighbourhood or the locality is not inhabited by a large number of Hindús.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Rafíu-l-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 23rd August, complains that there is a large number of monkeys at Durga Kund, which is situated at one end of Benares, and that the brutes attack villagers who bring provisions to the city for sale. A boy was lately severely wounded by a monkey. The District Officers should see to this.

A local correspondent of the *Azru-l-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 24th August, complains that the Rámpur road, between the Rámgaunge and the place where the road divides in two—one way leading to Rámpur and the other to Naini Tal—was injured by floods some years ago, but has not yet been repaired. The distance is covered with water a yard deep during the rains, and the inconvenience to which travellers are exposed in traversing it may be easily imagined.

Circulation,
350 copies.

Circulation,
140 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly or Otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Machine.	Orientation.
1	Asab-i-Islam-i-Urdū	Lahore	Urdū	Weekly	A. Y. Singh	Aug. 26th	Aug. 28th.	
2	Asab-i-Azamgarh	Asamgarh	Urdū	...	Ihsin Ali	23rd	27th	184 copies.
3	Asab-i-Hind	Jullundur	Urdū	...	Barkat Ali	28th	29th	350 "
4	Asab-i-Panjab	Lahore	Urdū	Tri-weekly	Divan Būtū Singh	23rd, 25th &	28th, 30th &	500 "
5	Asr-i-Azam	Lygrā	Urdū	Weekly	Shri Mīn-i-Husain	27th	27th	160 "
6	Asr-i-Azam	Mardan	Urdū	...	Dilkāvar Ali	21st	27th	140 "
7	Asr-i-Azam	Mianwali	Urdū	...	Maqatrab Hussain	24th	30th	70 "
8	Asr-i-Azam	Mianwali	Urdū	...	Khan	27th	27th	70 "
9	Asr-i-Osman	Lahore	Urdū	Bi-weekly	Mukhammad Rāfi	25th & 28th	27th & 30th	2,800 "
10	Asr-i-Alibabar	Chunni	Urdū	Weekly	Rajeb Ali Khan	26th	29th	254 "
11	Asr-i-Alibabar	Delhi	Urdū	...	Fakhr-i-J-din	27th	30th	84 "
12	Asr-i-Alibabar	Aligarh	Urdū-English	Bi-weekly	Gulsh Rāhi	26th & 28th	28th & 30th	510 copies (including 270 copies taken by Govt.)
13	Asr-i-Alibabar	Aligarh	Urdū	Weekly	Sadī Nānd	20th	26th	102 copies.
14	Asr-i-Alibabar	Aligarh	Urdū	...	Ali Ajmed Hussain	21st	26th	200 "
15	Asr-i-Alibabar	Aligarh	Urdū	...	Chandau Lal	22	28th	150 "
16	Asr-i-Alibabar	Aligarh	Urdū	...	Secretary to the An-	22	24th	150 "
17	Asr-i-Alibabar	Aligarh	Urdū	...	Juman-i-Panjab.	22	24th	150 "
18	Asr-i-Padshah	Aligarh	Urdū	Monthly	Baij Bahadur	For July & Aug.	26th	425 "
19	Asr-i-Padshah	Aligarh	Urdū	Bi-monthly	Khalīk Prasad	Mar. 1st & Apr. 1st	27th	250 "
20	Asr-i-Padshah	Aligarh	Urdū	Tri-monthly	Mirā Khan	Aug. 21st	29th	102 "

19	<i>Azad</i>	... Lucknow	... 24th	... 25th	... 240
20	<i>Bharat Bonthu</i>	... Aligarh	... 20th	... 24th	... 90
21	<i>Bharatbonthu</i>	... Brindaban	... 20th	... 26th	... 250
					2,200
					200
					490
					225
					225
					815
					425
					275
					275
					515
					125
					260
					675 copies (In-
					cording 313
					copies taken
					by Govern-
					ment).
					375 copies.
					200
					350
					11
					400

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
44	Yeravati Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	Aug. 23rd	Aug. 27th	140* copies.
45	Mashri-i-Hind	Delhi	Urdu	...	Mir Hasan	" 24th	...	200 n
46	Azad-i-Qasear	Lucknow	Urdu	...	Ghalib Muhammad	" "	26th	276 n
47	Tanj-i-Nurbudda	Hoshangabad	Urdu	...	Abdul Karim	" 20th	28th	22 n
48	Yard-i-M. P. & Co.	Rampur	Urdu	...	Muhammad Riaz	" 26th	30th	820 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt).
49	Mashri-i-Hindustan	Muzaffarnagar	Urdu	Monthly	Muhammad Hussain Khan.	" 24th	26th	250 copies.
50	Mashri-i-Hindustan	Bijnor	Hindi	Weekly	Muhibbin-i-lah	21st	26th	250 copies.
51	Mashri-i-Hindustan	Lahore	Hindi-Urdu	...	Muhammad Rafiq	22nd	27th	350 n
52	Mashri-i-Hindustan	Rawalpindi	Urdu	...	Javed Ali Shah	22nd	27th	150 n
53	Mashri-i-Hindustan	Rawalpindi	Urdu	...	Fazl-un-l-din	22nd	28th	650 n
54	Mashri-i-Hindustan	Rawalpindi	Urdu	...	Ali Dina	22nd	28th	1,200 n
55	Mashri-i-Hindustan	Rawalpindi	Urdu	...	Amin Ali	22nd	28th	175 n
56	Mashri-i-Hindustan	Jhelum	Urdu	...	Arif Khan	22nd	28th	167 n
57	Mashri-i-Hindustan	Jhelum	Urdu	...	Jamal Das	22nd	24th	325 n
58	Mashri-i-Hindustan	Jhelum	Urdu	...	Shireen Narayani	22nd	29th	63 n
59	Mashri-i-Hindustan	Jhelum	Urdu	...	Muhammad Ishaq	22nd	26th	50 n
60	Mashri-i-Hindustan	Jhelum	Urdu	...	Fazl-un-l-din	22nd	28th	100 n
61	Mashri-i-Hindustan	Mardan	Urdu	...	Rev. O. B. Newton	22nd	28th	755 n
62	Mashri-i-Hindustan	Mardan	Urdu	...	Abdu-i-Hamid	22nd	28th	344 n
63	Mashri-i-Hindustan	Rawalpindi	Urdu	...	Biswadev Bhakat	22nd	28th	390 n
64	Mashri-i-Hindustan	Rawalpindi	Urdu	...		22nd	28th	2 n

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	Locality.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.			CONCERNATION.
							1896.	1896.	1896.	
88	<i>Tutya-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ahmed Ali	Aug. 24th	Aug. 26th	Aug. 26th	300 copies.	
89	<i>Vast-i-Hind</i>	Sialkot	Urdu	"	Mirza Mavarid	"	"	"	192	10
90	<i>Vastu-i-Hind</i>	"	Urdu	"	Ghulam Ahmad	"	"	"	192	10
91	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	"	Urdu	Daily	Gyan Chand	"	"	"	192	10
92	<i>Truth Dham</i>	Dhaka	Urdu	Weekly	Haji Bhulbhul	21st to 27th, Aug.	24th to 30th, Aug.	25th to 31st, Aug.	600	10
93	<i>Truth Dham</i>	Ghazipur	Urdu	"	Mirza Jidda	19th	19th	19th	150	10
94	<i>Truth Dham</i>	Meerut	Urdu	"	Mirza Ali	"	"	"	225	10
95	<i>Truth Dham</i>	Meerut	Urdu	"	Mirza Ali	"	"	"	225	10
96	<i>Truth Dham</i>	Meerut	Urdu	"	Mirza Ali	"	"	"	225	10

Almanac,
The City September, 1886. }

PRYAT DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Bengal India.

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,

Received up to 10th September, 1886.

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